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WHAT THE U-BOATS ARE DOING.

SOME UNKNOWN FACTORS.

In the twenty-two weeks covered by the new series of submarine returns written by Richard Thirkell in the *Daily Mail* of August 1st the Germans have sunk 367 British merchantmen, of which only 132 were of less than 1,000 tons, and 143 fishing craft.

In addition to these, 10 British ships, totalling 46,000 tons, were announced on March 25th as having been sunk by the *U-boat*, while a week later came the report of 6 of our ships having been destroyed by the *Scorcher*. The *U-boat* got safely back to Germany. What happened to the *Scorcher* we do not know.

Nor do we know how many of our ships have been damaged and beached or otherwise prevented from sinking; nor how much is lost in time and tonnage while such ships are being salvaged and repaired; nor how many ships belonging to our Allies and to neutrals have been sunk; nor—most important of all—what is our loss expressed in the only intelligible term of tonnage.

For reasons best known to themselves the American newspapers are practically unanimous in taking an average of 3,500 tons for the ships of 1,000 tons and above. If we further assume an average of 1,000 tons for vessels under that figure (leaving fishing craft out of the reckoning), it will be found that on these bases our loss in the 22 weeks ending last Sunday amounts closely to the statement of the naval correspondent of *The Times* on Thursday that "something like 2,000,000 of British gross tonnage has been destroyed" in the last six months. The higher figure represents 95,340 tons a week, and is nearly as possible a round 3,000,000 a year.

What is there to be learned from the unsatisfying figures? Summarising the 20 weeks from March 4th into four periods of five weeks each, the first thing noticeable is the striking falling-off in the number of ships attacked, the numbers for the successive periods (excluding craft) being 106, 314, 238, and 177. In other words, a weekly average of 63 in the second period fell to 35.4 in the fourth. The decline may be due to a thinning-out of the *U-boat* fleet—let us hope it is, for sinking them is the only real solution of the problem. On the other hand, purely defensive measures may account for a good deal, such as the better protection of ships by patrol craft (sea and air) in the danger zones and the surer precautions taken by shipmasters. There is no reason to believe that the Germans fight shy of armed ships, for more than 80 per cent. of those above 1,000 tons recently sunk were so defended.

MORE U-BOAT SUNK.

There is no definite movement observable in the percentage of ships sinking. In the first period this was 39.3, in the second 26.9, in the third 41.6, and in the fourth (June 17th to July 22nd) 40.7. The comparative steadiness of the figures is probably due to the fact that as the arming of our ships proceeds the *U-boat* trust less to the gun and more to the torpedo, so that what we gain by adopting a means of defence against surface craft, or submarines acting as such, we lose by driving the enemy back upon his main reserve, which is his invisibility. Possibly the same factors weigh for something in reducing the number of attacks, for a submarine operating mainly under water will naturally find fewer opportunities for effective work than if, relying upon her guns, she could openly cruise around for victims at 18 or 20 knots.

In a general way one realises that the enemy is endeavouring to concentrate his energies on heavy ships, but the official figures by which his changing outlook on this point may be traced are very significant. In the first period (five weeks) he sank 33 ships under 1,000 tons and 84 above; in the second, 63 and 135; in the third, 21 and 101; and in the fourth, 21 and 84. Expressed in another way, he sank, for each 5,000 tons, 5 big ones in the first period, 4 in the second, 7 in the third, and 8 in the fourth. The change may possibly be due to pure chance; but it is also probable that, driven under water by defensive armaments and compelled to rely upon the costly and somewhat erratic torpedo, the *U-boat* prefers to risk these weapons against something that at once offers a bigger target and holds the promise of a more imposing entry on the roll of piratical achievement.

THE KING TO CADETS.

"STUDY YOUR MEN."

H.M. King George, addressing the Cadets at Sandhurst College, Cambridge, said:

Gentlemen Cadets.—It gives me much pleasure to see you here to-day, and I congratulate you on your smart appearance and steadiness on parade. I also take this opportunity of congratulating the Adjutant on his hard work and efficient training, which have produced this excellent result. You will soon become commissioned officers in the Army. As such you will occupy a position of the highest responsibility, that of command, others may be in your hands. Here at the Royal Military College you have learnt the first principles of command, namely, to obey.

Discipline is the backbone of the whole military structure; without it an army is worse than useless. It is the growth of steady training, and above all of mutual confidence between officers and their men. Always try to realise the individual characteristics of those you command; study their interests, supply their wants, ask nothing of them which you are not ready to do yourself. This war has shown with what devotion officers and men have stood by one another to the death.

You have reached the threshold of your career while the greatest world-war still continues. Make use of your opportunities. Keep in mind the illustrious soldiers who, like you, have been trained within these walls. Emulate their deeds, and do your utmost to carry on the glorious traditions of the British Army. Their Majesties afterwards watched the cadets march to the College Chapel, and they themselves attended the service. After the service the cadets swarmed round the Royal car and gave the King and Queen a most cordial send-off.

WHEN THE HUNS COME OVER THE TOP.

[BY DEYDALE SMITH.]

"Over the top" is a phrase that is now of household currency. It expresses in terse soldierly language one of the most nerve-racking experiences it is possible to undergo. But that "over-the-top" feeling is nothing compared with the slow agonies—the prolonged nervous strain—of an expected enemy counter-attack.

Before the attack is delivered the imagination must undergo moments of acute terror—terror not unlike that of a cricket covering in darkness. He can feel the pounding of the enemy's barrage long before it crashes across the parapet. He suffers that sensation of paralysis so familiar in dreams. He stands riveted to his spot till the scorching bayonet, a grey ghost of his brain, is tearing through his flesh. And yet the same man with calm courage will unflinchingly expose himself and open rapid fire when the actual attack begins.

It is a curious point in psychology. I have faced several counter-attacks, and my sensations were precisely the same on each occasion. There was first a waiting period of acute tension—of unconquerable nervous impotence and agony—which held me in its grasp, then vanished utterly. It gave place to a quivering sensation of excited curiosity and detachment from the events that were happening.

I recall the evening as if it were yesterday. The details are stereotyped in my brain. The sky was fleecy with white clouds. There was nothing in the sun-drenched stretch of the enemy's lines to indicate that he was massing with fixed bayonets, four deep in his front line. But suddenly his guns opened, and shells of all calibres rushed through the air towards us, bursting close at hand and covering us with earth, small stones, and sulphurous fumes.

ADVANCING WAVES.

For the next half-hour my eyes were glued to my periscope. I shall never forget that half-hour of vivid expectancy. I prayed for something to happen that would break the spell. My heart was thudding in my throat. . . . Should I be able to keep my legs firm when they came over? . . . How would it feel when the bayonet was pushed into my body? . . . And, above all, what would happen if I lost the line? . . . What would the men say, and the captain and the colonel and the general? These were the thoughts that coursed through my excited brain.

Then the first wave of the expected counter-attack scrambled over the enemy's parapet. A thread snipped in my brain. I rapped out a fire order.

A movement rippled down our line. My men were manning the parapet. I dropped my periscope and stood up on the fire-step. I felt no sensation of fear; only a vast and consuming curiosity as to whether the Huns would reach our trench.

The first wave advanced fully thirty yards before one of them dropped.

A machine gun crackled its staccato *rat-tat-tat*. . . . *rat-tat-tat*. . . . *rat-tat*. . . and several others picked up the cry chorus. The leading wave still ran towards us. But in their centre a wide gap suddenly yawned. In this gap the ground was strewn with figures; some of them squirmed and wriggled; others lay placid in death. . . . The wave of men still rushed on. A second wave poured over the parapet of the enemy's trench.

Then our own artillery burst forth. It was a stupendous salvo. It rumbled overhead like gigantic engines thundering through the air. In front of us the attackers wavered. The detonation of bombs sounded farther down the trench.

I turned my periscope sideways. Hun bodies were being flung over our parapet. . . . My sergeant appeared. "Cleared 'em out with bombs, sir," he remarked. "Look, sir!" He pointed to our front.

"Cease fire," I ordered. For the attackers had disappeared. What was left of them had retired.

"That's the end, sir!" chuckled my sergeant. I thrust my hands into my breeches pockets. I did not want him to see they were trembling. . . . *Daily Mail*.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S OUTBURST.

Admiral von Crows, in an article in a publication called *Germany's Renovation*, urges that the new slogan of the Fatherland should be "Down with England!"

Like another writing on the wall there appear before our scared vision the dates 1688, 1713, 1805, the years of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the enslavement of Holland by the peace of Nijmegen, the smashing of France at the battle of Trafalgar.

Shall England be permitted to add to these sinister dates the year 1917 as the enslavement and subjugation of Germany?

What was the reply to our magnanimous peace offer?

Nothing but sardonic laughter. Therefore, down with England! Down with the brute by all the means we can lay hands on. We shall force the low, dirty dog, England, to her knees by our fine *U-boats*, to which to-day the entire German nation looks in proud expectation, and by our High Seas Fleet, which is burning with impatience to measure itself with the enemy.

Captain George Whitaker, Coldstream Guards, was fined £1 for making a false statement to the aliens officer on duty at Ryde pierhead. He was in civilian clothes, and when asked his nationality replied "Chinese." On being detained by a police constable, he said, "You civilian police are too officious and ought to be in the trenches. You would then have a sense of humour."

THE COUNTRY AND THE COMMONS.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

After one of the acrimonious debates which have of late cast no lustre upon our orators, it was said that a certain statesman had lost touch with the House of Commons. The comment seems trivial and irrelevant. What is far nearer to the point is that the House of Commons has lost touch completely with the country.

This process of estrangement began many years ago, and the breach, which separates the Commons' House from those whom it pretends to represent, constantly grows wider. The reasons for the manifold separation are many, and few of those reasons are connected even distantly with the war. In the first place the House of Commons has for long been self-sufficient. It has thought itself a wholly independent body, without duties, without responsibilities. He who can play upon it like an old fiddle is still its prevalent member, whether he does anything to serve his country or not. All those who meet within its walls are hushed only with playing a certain game, whose rules are not obvious to outsiders. With admirably simulated rage they fall upon one another.

They use the words of which the most fertile of them have a plentiful stock, to wound the pride of their opponents. And then they dine in amity together, to show that the weapons they use in their mutual contests are blunted after all. Nor is this the only sign of their intimate solidarity. If any attack come from outside, they instantly unite to repel it. It is as dangerous to assail one of them as to intervene in a street fight between man and wife. You are sure to get the blows of both parties, and are lucky if you come off with a whole skin. For Radicals or Tories, they are House of Commons men all, and they are ready to defend their own interests against the world.

DECLINING INFLUENCE.

Thus they have inspired in the country a sense of unreality. The high seriousness which seems to dominate them in the crisis of an election they reserve for their constituents. When, once they are at Westminster they are for the game and for nothing else. With a large faculty of self-deception, they believe that they belong to an exclusive club, and are content. But this contentment is not reflected in the poor dupes who send them there, and who find their interests neglected, no matter which side is in power. It is all very well to provide some 600 members with a pleasant meeting-place, an opportunity of innocent amusement, and interludes of comic speeches; but the time comes when they who make the provision sound return for their generosity, and when they find that the House of Commons forgot all about them long ago they have some reason for indignation.

And no sooner did the House of Commons enrich itself at the public expense, and marvellously increase its powers, than its influence declined still further in the country. The measures which were designed to make it permanent in wealth and office gave it its death-blow. We may perhaps still respect a body, which forms but one part in a nicely poised Constitution, whose Bills do not become Acts until they are approved by a wise Senate and Chamber. But Englishmen have never loved tyrants, they have always looked with proper suspicion upon those who would concentrate all the power of the State in their own hands; and when the House of Commons, already discredited, insisted upon the passing of the Parliament Bill, it signed the warrant of its undoing.

Nor did it strengthen its hold upon the country by voting comfortable salaries to its members. The country does not appreciate very highly the services of the gentlemen who pay it brief, infrequent visits in expensive motor-cars. It has an uneasy feeling that they are making use of it for their purposes, and it turns a deaf ear to their loud professions of disinterested patriotism. And the members of the House, feeling that their influence is waning, take the most desperate measures to make it grow again. They have resorted to advertisement in a kind of feverish excitement. They have shouted their own names on the house-tops, and have been acclaimed on all the hoardings. The photographer is busy about them from morning to night. And all in vain! The more noisily they advertise themselves the more bored becomes the people. The Athenians ostracised Aristides because they were weary of hearing him called the Just. The people of England will presently dismiss the House of Commons because it is tired of seeing its members praised and pictured in the newspapers.

AN AFTER-THE-WAR NEED.

The House of Commons has not distinguished itself since the war began. For those members who chose to serve the country abroad there is nothing but praise. Those who remained at home have not risen to the height of their opportunity. Indeed the country would not have been the loser if the debates had been suspended, the members of Parliament dismissed to their homes, and the conduct of the war left in the hands of those who manage it to-day. For since we now pretend to be all of one party, the House of Commons has less to do than ever it had, and whatever impulse the Cabinet has needed has come from without not from within the House. What, then, can the poor House do? It is forced to discuss the franchise and other questions, upon which its true opinions may not be expressed, since a party strife has been proclaimed. Whatever is suggested in a House which has broken the last link which bound it to the country must be accepted without protest. And thus the mist of unreality is thickened.

Conscious of its lost influence, the House of Commons, like other bodies in the same case, has become peevish. It resents criticism with extraordinary bitterness. It cannot bear with equanimity the censure of the newspapers. Proud in itself immune from reproach, and hoping that no suspicion of folly or fear could ever come near it. And now at a single

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

TESTS OF ELEMENTARY TRAINING.

Former members of "A" and "B" Companies, H.K.V.C., who have not passed their Grouping Test (Minimum ammunition), will attend at Kennedy Road Range between 6 and 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 28th instant. Muffs may be worn.

ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Eight men (as specially detailed) each day will fire on the Peak Range at 6.30 a.m. on Thursday, 27th, and Friday, 28th instant. Lieut. Blason will take charge. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps, Hongkong, 25th Sept., 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

LEAVE FROM PATROL OR OTHER POLICE DUTY.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Departmental Orders (formerly Standing Orders) Nos. 84 and 88.

Stress of business will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from Patrol or Police Duty, unless exemption has been previously obtained under Departmental Order 88. Such exemption may be granted by the A.S.P. (Reserve). The Order is to be amended accordingly.

SERVICE BOARD.

All ranks (including Medical and other exemptions) to attend all muffs at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. Arrivals to be produced.

Wednesday, 26th Sept.—No. 1 Platoon, Thursday, 27th Sept.—No. 2 Platoon, Friday, 28th Sept.—Manned Police, Baggers and Maxims.

Monday, 1st Oct.—No. 7 Platoon, Tuesday, 2nd Oct.—No. 8 Platoon, Wednesday, 3rd Oct.—Ambulance, Thursday, 4th Oct.—No. 5 Platoon, Friday, 5th Oct.—No. 6 Platoon.

REPORTS.

Company, Platoon and Section Commanders are required to report to this Office all absences from Parades, etc. Such reports are required in addition to the weekly Parade Reports sent to Staff Inspector Porter.

By Order, T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.).

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR TSINGTAO.

Japan will soon introduce civil administration at Tsingtao, which since Japan's occupation in 1914 has been governed by an army commander-in-chief, Masamune Akiyama, a senior councillor to the Korean Government-General, who is an authority on international law, will be appointed the Civil Governor of the colony. The regulations for civil administration there have already been drawn up by Dr. Akiyama, and are to be submitted to consideration at a Cabinet meeting (says the *Japan Advertiser*) when they will be decided upon and soon be promulgated in the form of an Imperial ordinance.

JAVA SHIPBUILDING SCHEME.

There is a movement on foot for the construction of ocean-going vessels at the Naval Yard in Java. The full support of the Government Forest Department has been promised through the Rear-Admiral, who is also in full command of the establishment of the N. V. Mij voor het bouwen en exploiteeren van schepen (Society for the construction and exploitation of ships), with a capital of 2½ million guilders, the shares of which will be issued for public subscription from October 1st to 10th next, payment to be fully completed on October 30th. The present intention is to build two vessels, each with a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons, fitted with 300 horse-power engines. It is hoped to complete those two vessels and bring them into service within a year, after which further vessels will be undertaken. "S.F.P."

HAS HE HEARD OF THE WAR?

When a solicitor asked for a few minutes' grace in a case at Old-street Police Court and explained that counsel for the defendant was engaged in a military tribunal appeal case, the magistrate, Mr. Wilberforce, remarked:—

"These inferior tribunals must not encroach on the time of these courts. They are a modern invention and cannot be allowed to affect these long-established courts."

word of reproof, to quote an American writer, "A man'd think it was a young lad's Bible class and had seen a mouse." It is not thus that it held itself when it boasted, justly, that it was the foremost deliberative Assembly in Europe.

So long as the war lasts, the House of Commons and its unbeliefs do not matter very much. But after the war? Either we must get a better, wiser House, or we must find something worthier to put in its place. No great country can be governed by a body whose members are governed by the echo of their own voices, and who pleaded pitifully that, whatever they do, they shall not be harshly judged. And if the House of Commons is ever to enjoy again the respect which once was freely given to it, not only must it curtail the power which it has foolishly usurped; it must prove to the world that it has recovered something of its ancient dignity and courage. *Daily Mail*.

JUST RECEIVED: FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET
Hongkong.

WANTED.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with Partial Board, from October 1st, on one of the upper levels or the Peak.

Reply to—*"A.H.N."*

Care of "Daily Press" Office, [1083]

PARTNERS.

CLAIM AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

There was a somewhat amusing development to a case at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, in which a Chinese named Sam Wo Shing claimed from Ma Kwong Kat and another the sum of \$85.20. The claim was made upon the defendants as partners in the Cheong Shing firm, formerly of 20, Kewick Street, and the amount was for work done, and labour and material supplied.

Mr. F. N. d'Almada was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bulmer Johnson defended.

Mr. d'Almada, in opening, said the defence was that the amount was paid to one of the partners of the firm on August 9th, and this (Mr. d'Almada's) case was that the partner did not receive the money on August 9th, for on August 21st this partner told him in his office that he had not received the money.

The Judge asked if this partner was going to be called.

Mr. d'Almada said that his friend would not be calling him. Mr. Johnson had the receipt which was said to have been signed by the partner.

Mr. Johnson: I have not said that I was going to call him. I have the receipt.

Mr. d'Almada then said that he did not admit the signature on the receipt. His friend would have to call the partner to prove it. The partner concerned had written his client stating that he had not received the money. If Mr. Johnson would put the man in the box the case would be finished.

Mr. Johnson could surely prove his partner's signature.

The Judge said that the burden of proof was on Mr. Johnson.

Mr. d'Almada then put his client in the box, and he said that he had received nothing from the defendants. He also said that he could not identify his partner's signature, as he could not write.

When the receipt was put to him the plaintiff said that he had not seen it before, and it was then contended by Mr. Johnson that the plaintiff was unable to prove that the receipt was not good.

The Judge said that the receipt would have to be proved. Nothing could be taken as proved, except in the *Gazette*, and a few other things.

The partner was then called and said that the money had been paid to him. He admitted being in Mr. d'Almada's office on August 21st, but denied that he told the solicitor that he had not been paid the money.

The defendant gave evidence, saying that he paid the money to the last witness and had been given a receipt for it which his solicitor had.

Asked why he did not state this in his defence, Mr. Bulmer Johnson remarked that the defendant had been given a lot of trouble and he just wanted to give the other side some trouble in return. Mr. Johnson added that there had been a series of cases of this kind, and the defendant had been "shot at" time after time. This was the last of them. His client seemed to be of the opinion that he would like a little of his own back.

Mr. d'Almada then went into the witness box and testified to the fact that the partner who now said that he had been paid the money came to his office and told him that he had not received any money. That was why the proceedings had been instituted.

Judgment was given for the defendant with costs, and his lordship decided that the partner who had laid the wrong information should be saddled with the burden of the costs.

CHINESE ADOPTION.
IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

A civil case in which an important law point was discussed came up before Mr. Justice Farrer-Manby at the Taiping Assizes. Mr. H. N. Ferrers, of Kuala Lumpur, appeared on behalf of a Chinese infant plaintiff who sought a declaration that he was "filius posthumus" adopted by a deceased Chinaman and was, as such, entitled to the whole estate of his deceased adopted father, who died intestate, leaving behind him only his (deceased's) mother and the infant plaintiff.

The point for decision was whether the law of British Malaya would recognise the adoption of a filius posthumus.

Mr. W. T. Chapman, Prosecutor of Chinese, Ipoh, said that such an adoption was recognised all over China, and on this evidence, and that of two headmen of the Chinese community, his lordship declared that it was a good and valid adoption.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE
PEAK TRAMS.EVIDENCE BY SIR EDWARD
CHAMIER

The story of how the Chief Justice of the High Court of Patna, Sir Edward Chamier, was made the victim of an alleged fraudulent act by a collector on the Peak Tramways was partly told at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, when a collector had two charges preferred against him.

The first charge was one of embezzling 20 cents, and the second was the larceny of that sum.

Mr. Shenton appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Mr. Shenton said that certain evidence would be called and then a remand would be asked for. Explaining the charges, Mr. Shenton said that a certain ticket for 20 cents, on the second class, numbered 14039, was sold on the 15th. The return in the book used for the purpose of entering the tickets showed that the ticket was sold on that day.

However, the same ticket was sold on the 15th to Sir Edward Chamier, therefore it was an old ticket, yet the account for that day showed no deficiency whatever. The ticket collector, who was the defendant, sold the old ticket and got 20 cents for it. Mr. Shenton then called Sir Edward Chamier. This witness stated that he was Chief Justice of the Patna High Court of India. He arrived in Hongkong on the 15th, and on the afternoon of the 18th he travelled to the Peak, about 5 p.m. On the way up he paid 20 cents and received a 20-cent ticket, like the one produced. On the way down, however, he received a different coloured ticket and only paid 20 cents for it. He was unable to understand why he paid 20 cents for the up journey and 20 cents for the down trip, and he asked the collector about it. The latter could not make himself understood, and as he (witness) was not satisfied he wrote to the Tramway Co. the next day, explaining what had occurred, and also enclosing the two tickets which had been sold to him. He could not say if the defendant was the man who sold him the 20-cent ticket.

Mr. d'Almada said that he admitted that the defendant was the man.

Mr. Shenton also remarked that in tracing the present affair they had come across something else.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, Sir Edward Chamier said that the 18th was the first time he had been up to The Peak.

And on the way up you were given a seat on the last bench of the car?—No, I took the seat myself. I wanted to see everything. I had not been to Hongkong before and I sat on the back seat in order to get a good view of the scenery.

The only tickets you received from the conductors was the one going up and the one coming down?—That is right. Witness added that he could not identify the tickets, but he knew that the colours were different.

Mr. Shenton—One of the tickets was blue and the other was pink.

Al Luk, a collector on the trams, said his duties were to sell tickets on the trams and also to make out the return books of the tickets sold. He was on duty on the afternoon of the 14th, and he checked the second class tickets, and one of the first tickets to be sold on the 15th was 14039. The entries for the 15th showed that this ticket was sold on that day. The entries for the 18th did not show that ticket No. 14039 had been sold on that day.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Sept. 25th and are gratefully acknowledged:

Brought forward	\$2,344.35
C. G. Harrison	5.00
"Ken	5.00
C. Thorne	10.00
Kowloon Cricket Club (per S. E. Green)	51.00
M. S.	10.00
J. Bentley	5.00
F. C. Fouts	5.00
G. Piercey	5.00
Total carried forward	\$2,440.35

—Monthly subscription.
—Donation.

T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 16th.

AUSTRIAN MARINES INTERNED.

Yesterday the 128 men of the Austrian Legation Guard, who, owing to some hitch with the Dutch Minister, were not interned with the remainder of the Legation Guard, were taken over by the Chinese authorities. The Dutch Minister, however, refuses to hand over their arms and ammunition, claiming that it would not be right for a neutral to hand over the arms of the one belligerent which might be used against it if he did so.

RUN ON JAPANESE BANK.

There has been a run on the Yokohama Specie Bank during the past two days on account of rumours being circulated that the new Ten Million Yen Loan was to be paid over to China in notes specially issued for this purpose and that the Japanese were endeavouring to secure all the silver and gold from China with the object of forcing China into bankruptcy.

This is considered part of a German propaganda. During the past week rumours have been widely circulated, both among the people and in the Chinese Press, to the effect that Petrograd had fallen, and that the Germans were coming by way of Siberia to attack China and Japan. Another report stated that the German submarines were attacking the coastal towns of America and that airships had dropped bombs in Tokio, causing a fire of ten ft. in length. The rapidity with which these reports have been circulated makes it almost certain that the Germans and Austrians are at the bottom of them and that they are trying to cause local disorders so as to hamper the Allies as much as possible. A strong attempt is now being made to force the Chinese to intern all enemy subjects, for it is realised that as long as they are allowed their present freedom they will be in a position to cause trouble.

CHINESE SOLDIERS FOR FRANCE.

The Chinese are now very seriously considering the question of despatching a large force to the front. The Chinese state that previous to the departure of M. Conty, the French Minister, he suggested that China should send three hundred thousand men to the Western Front. In the last two Cabinet conferences the matter has come up for discussion and the majority of the members are in favour of as large an army as possible being sent. At the last meeting the Premier stated that it would be advisable to await an answer to the telegram he had sent to the provinces requesting them to inform him of the number of men they could spare and yet leave the localities safe, and what part of the expenses they could stand if such a force was sent. The Chinese themselves realize that the chief difficulty will be that of transport, and a number of the leading native organs have suggested that as the request for troops has come from France the matter of transport should be left to that country. It has also been suggested that French officers should train the soldiers for this expeditionary force in China, and that the Chinese soldiers should be armed with the French rifles. No definite statement has yet been made by any of the Legations, and they will probably wait until the Chinese have decided upon what they wish to do before they make any move.

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

The Austrian Minister, M. Rosthorn, left Peking to-day for Shanghai, where he will remain for a few days until the Dutch steamer leaves for America. He has prolonged his stay in Peking as long as possible, but it was intimated that as soon as it was known that the ship by which he was to travel to America was entering the Yangtze he would have to leave. M. Rosthorn, who has been in China for many years, is more of a sinologue than a diplomat, and has often expressed a wish to spend the remainder of his days in China. He had very little love for the Germans, and he almost endeared himself to the Allies by his repeated quarrels with the Germans since the outbreak of war.

DENOISE OF MADAME FENG.

A gloom has been cast over the Presidential Palace owing to the death of Madame Feng, wife of President Feng Kuo-chang. This lady, who was a splendid classical scholar and had a broad knowledge of the world for a Chinese, was at one time tutor to the children of the late Yuan Shih-kai, and it was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. JOHN ISLAND
(SAMCHOAN).

Under the presidency of their Lordships, the Bishops of Macau, Hongkong, and Canton, there will be a Solemn Pilgrimage to St. John Island on the 13th and 14th October, to visit the Sacred Tomb of the Great Apostle of the East.

His Lordship the Bishop of Canton, the promoter of the pilgrimage, in announcing it, says:—"St. John Island possesses the most glorious Christian traditions in the East. St. Francis Xavier, after having preached the Gospel in Southern India, the Malay Peninsula, and Japan, impelled by a wish to convert the Chinese, landed at St. John Island in the year 1552, where he dwelt for several months without being able to find a boat willing to take him to Canton, and on the 22nd December of the same year he died there, attended by the first Cantonese Christian, who was called Anthony. He was buried in the top of the small hill where the present chapel is built, and his body having been found after 70 days to be marvellously undecayed, the Portuguese took it triumphantly to Goa. Thanks to the piety and devotion of the Portuguese, the generous protection of France, and the efforts of the Missions, St. John Island has, notwithstanding the long lapse of time and the persecutions, been a place of pilgrimage dear to the Catholics of the East. All the zone surrounding the Tomb is peopled by Catholics. The Mission of Canton, wishing to keep up the pious and glorious tradition, invites the Catholics of Canton, Macau, and Hongkong to take part in the pilgrimage. The invitation is extended to Catholics only and not to tourists. Children under 10 years of age will be admitted. It is our wish by this voyage, which is not without inconvenience, to make an act of faith in the continuity of our religion, which is the same as that preached by St. Francis Xavier four centuries ago. Following the example of the great missionary Saint and confiding in his merits, we will earnestly pray for the conversion of China, and, in order that God's work may be accomplished all over the world, we will also pray the Divine Providence to put an end to the great calamity which is desolating the world. For this reason we make this appeal to the Catholics of Canton, Macau, and Hongkong to join in the pilgrimage not only in large numbers but especially in a religious spirit. All the pilgrims will have to take part in the devotion and all are exhorted to prepare themselves so as to be able to receive Holy Communion in the Chapel of the Sacred Tomb. Pious persons who intend to take part in the pilgrimage, but cannot do so on account of indisposition or of their occupation, may be represented by paying the expenses of the voyage should be accepted in a religious spirit, and everyone who, by his devotion, imparts its proper character to the pilgrimage will do a meritorious act before God."

A steamer will be chartered for the occasion. The steamer will leave her wharf on the Praya West to Samchoan via Macau on Saturday, 13th October, 1917, at 5 p.m., and will return from Samchoan at 11 a.m. next day, arriving at Hongkong at 8 p.m.

Intending passengers may address themselves to the Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, Kowloon, or to the Rev. Fr. Banchi, at the Cathedral.

Each ticket entitles the holder to a dinner on the 13th October, and breakfast and tiffin on the following day. The cabin accommodation will be reserved for ladies only. The prices of tickets are as follows:—1st class ticket, \$10; 2nd class ticket, \$6; 3rd class ticket, \$2.

The passengers' list will be closed on the 6th October.

through him that President Feng Kuo-chang first met her. Many of the Chinese papers state that Yuan Shih-kai acted as the middle-man, and that it was owing to his pressure that Feng was persuaded to go through the ceremony of marriage with her. The deceased lady soon became a great helpmeet to General Feng, and it is stated that during the many political crises with which he has had to deal her advice was often sought and acted upon.

After the meeting of the Cabinet last Friday the whole of its members went in a body to call on the President to offer him their condolences in his sad bereavement. The following day the whole of the Diplomatic Corps went to the palace for the same purpose. The funeral is to take place to-morrow, and arrangements have been made for the ceremony to be carried out on a very elaborate scale.

NEW RUSSIAN MILITARY ATTACHE.

Captain Tatarinoff, who was in Peking some years ago studying the language, has arrived in Peking to take over the position of Russian Military Attaché for the whole of China. Col. Tatarinoff has held many important staff appointments and is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Russian Army. Just previous to the outbreak of the European war he was military attaché to Bulgaria. When that country joined Germany he was immediately sent to Roumania, where he remained until a short time ago. He then visited the various Russian fronts, where he saw considerable fighting, but he was recalled so come to Peking.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is expected back about the 24th of this month.

INTIMATIONS

"OUR + DAY"

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1487-3

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART AUTUMN MILLINERY.

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED
VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.

BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.
PAUL HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1917. [1075]

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

THE A.D.C.'s WINTER PRODUCTION.

THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN who are willing to help in this production are kindly requested to send in their names to the—
A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary,
M. S. NORTHCOOTE,
Care of HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT.
[1076]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 27th, FRIDAY 28th, and SATURDAY 29th, September, commencing on the first two days at 4.30 P.M. and on SATURDAY at 4 P.M.
ADMISSION:—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 3 days.
Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.
Ladies, 50 cts. each day.
Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 25 cts. each day.
BAND in attendance on Saturday.
CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony: Half Mile, 340 yds, 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Funge, High Dive and Running Header.
Also Ladies' Girls' and Boys' Races, Team Races and Water Polo.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1917. [1077]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming.
Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September 1917. [1003]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[58]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary No.	Locality	Boundary No. (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Value
1	150	150	88	88	13,200	127,720
2	150	150	88	88	13,200	127,720

[1065]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSESS. HUGHES & ROUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$78.00—Area 104,110 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to

MESSESS. HUGHES & ROUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.
R. HENDERSON,
Secretary.
[1050]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPHRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE makes a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongsichong Road.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [841]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLEVUE TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shamkwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

No. 4, DES VEXES VILLAS, No. 53, Park Road.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—
LINTSTRAD & DAVIES,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

The Pope's latest effort to effect a reconciliation between the belligerents in the war that has scourged the world for three years is destined to prove as unavailing as that which preceded it. The attitude of the Allies is admirably stated in President Wilson's reply to His Holiness. "We cannot," says President Wilson, "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee for anything that is to endure unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as other peoples in the world would be justified in accepting."

So far there is no sign that the German people have any mind of their own, and their rulers, while anxious for a peace that would be merely an armistice, show no disposition to submit concrete proposals worthy of consideration. The KAISER, in his Note to the Pope, studiously avoids any reference to the definite suggestions made by His Holiness for ending the present strife, though they fall far short of the Allies' demands. Instead, he deals in vague generalities and unctuous insinuations. In view of recent revelations the less he says about the efforts he has made "throughout his reign to preserve peace" the better. The official record of the diplomatic conversations which preceded the outbreak of war gives the lie direct to the statement that the Kaiser " strove to the last peaceably to settle the conflict," and while it is true that after hostilities had been in progress for some time " he was the first to declare his readiness to negotiate peace," he waited until his plans had miscarried, and, even then, showed no disposition to make any sacrifice for his ideal. In the circumstances, the welcome now accorded to the conviction expressed by the Pope " that in future the power of arms must be superseded by the power of right " can only be regarded as in the nature of a death-bed repentance.

The new profession of faith is in direct conflict with the teachings of BERNHARDI, TREITSCHKE, and NEITZSCHE which have long formed such an important ingredient in the mental pulsation of the German nation. It is significant that the KAISER carefully qualifies his enthusiasm for arbitration as a means of deciding international disputes by adding that the German Government will in this respect support every proposal " compatible with the vital interests of the Empire and its people." In other words, Germany expresses her readiness in the future to refer minor questions, to which no importance is attached, to a judicial tribunal for settlement, but holds herself free, as always, to appeal to the arbitrament of arms whenever she considers that she has " vital interests " at stake. Owing to her " geographical situation " and economic requirements " says the KAISER " Germany " must rely upon peaceful intercourse with her neighbours and distant countries." That was the belief which many of her present foes held before August, 1914, and it led them to turn a deaf ear to the warnings of those who sought to arouse them to an appreciation of Germany's long-cherished scheme of world dominion. At that time Germany entertained the same ideas of " peaceful intercourse " as the lion which was prepared to lie down with the lamb—inside him. It is highly probable that the experience of the past three years has served to convince Germany of her dependence upon the outside world, but can we be sure that it has taught the lesson that her needs are more likely to be met by the cultivation of a " conciliatory and fraternal spirit " than by the employment of force? The acceptance of the idea of a " simultaneous reciprocal limitation of armaments " would, if genuine, indicate the existence of a very different frame of mind from that which prevailed a few years ago when Great Britain's offer of a Naval holiday was rejected with scorn; but, like everything else to which Germany agrees, it refers to the future and not to the present. It is accompanied, moreover, by a demand for the " freedom and community of the seas," a phrase which, though not officially defined, means, presumably, that the British Navy shall submit to regulations " made in Germany," and that Great Britain shall retire from all her commanding positions on the ocean highways which link her scattered Empire together.

A bundle of newspapers and periodicals for the troops has been received from Mrs. F. A. Siefert.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be held in the pavilion on the 4th prox.

Parents of children willing to take part in the production by the A.D.C. of "Pinkie and the Fairies" are asked to communicate with Mr. M. S. Northcoote, care of the Hongkong Land Investment Agency.

Sir Prabhshankar Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Pattani, and suite are the guests of H.E. the Governor. Sir Prabhshankar Pattani is a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India and is proceeding to London to fill his high office.

The Victoria Recreation Club's annual aquatic sports are advertised to commence to-morrow afternoon, and to be continued on Friday and Saturday. On the last day there will be a band in attendance. The programme of events includes several open championships, and races for ladies, girls and boys.

The chief officer of a Dutch steamer now in port has reported to the Police that some person has stolen from a drawer in his cabin the sum of \$2,000 in Singapore money. He states that the door of his cabin was left open and he missed the money while the ship was lying alongside the wharf at Hongkong.

A concert is to be held at the Helena May Institute to-night at 9.15 in order to celebrate the first anniversary of the Institute and the conclusion of a very successful year. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to contribute to the programme:—Mrs. Beswick, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Miss Dorothy Robinson, Mr. Findlay Smith, Mr. H. E. Marriell, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, and Messrs. Fayer and Ames (of the 23rd Middlesex Regiment). The Police Reserve Band, also, has promised selections from its popular repertoire.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Messrs. Joseph Bosc.....\$ 950
Mr. C. G. Alabaster.....100
.....50
\$1,100

"OUR DAY" LOTTERY.

It seems that a number of persons do not understand the clause in the Prospectus of the Drawing of War Bonds for "Our Day" reading, "No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw any other prize." The explanation is that tickets are being sold in series—the first series being from A to Z. Each series contains a like number of tickets. Supposing that prize No. 3 is drawn by series "M" ticket 151, "M" would go back into the letter cylinder to do duty for all the rest of the "M" series and "151" would go back into the number cylinder to do duty for all the other letter-series, and this combination "M 151" could, therefore, conceivably come up again, in which case it would not win a prize because it had won already.

In connection with the drawing of war bonds on "Our Day," Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. announce that they will present free one ticket with every \$20 worth of goods purchased in their store for cash from September 26th to October 10th. This offer covers every department and, as will be seen, represents a discount of twenty-five per cent. on present prices. If the demand for tickets is as popular as anticipated, the staff of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. should be kept fairly busy during the stipulated period.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HEAVY FINE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with having a large quantity of prepared opium in his possession.

The man was found going on a steamship wharf with a box. A Revenue Officer searched his belongings and discovered the drug in the box.

His worship inflicted a fine of \$2,000.

"OLO CUSTOM."

An old Chinese and his son were charged with a serious assault on another man at Kowloon City, by striking him with a piece of wood.

Inspector Grant said that the complainant's wife, about a fortnight ago, gave birth to a son in the room below that tenanted by the defendants. It seemed that defendants, whether by accident or design, dropped some water on the floor of their room, some of which penetrated through the crevices and splashed on to the head of the new-born child. This seemed to denote that the child would be dogged by evil spirits through its life if lucky money was not paid, and complainant, with a view to collecting the money, went up aloft and requested it. It was paid, but on a further demand being made the following day it was refused, which gave rise to a quarrel. It was alleged that the complainant was then struck by defendant over the kidney, causing a rupture, and complainant was now in hospital.

The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd September is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 33 weeks.
This Year.....	\$14,080	\$513,055
Last Year.....	13,970	535,209
Increase.....	110	—
Decrease.....	—	22,154

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION GERMAN CASUALTIES.

The following German casualties are reported in German official casualty lists:—

	June.	Total.
Killed and died of wounds.....	28,819	1,032,800
Died of sickness.....	3,215	72,960
Prisoners.....	1,835	376,506
Missing.....	36,772	275,480
Severely wounded.....	21,315	590,883
Wounded.....	5,354	315,239
Slightly wounded.....	59,130	1,655,895
Wounded remaining with units.....	13,077	263,774
	168,547	4,523,307

The above figures include all German nationalities, but not naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops. It should be noted that the figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of June—not reported as having been incurred in June.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

ROCKEFELLER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PEKING, September 25th.
The foundation ceremony of the Rockefeller Medical College was most impressive. There was a very large attendance, which included American and British Ministers, Admiral Knight, and the American Red Cross Mission from Russia. Fan Yuan-lien laid the foundation-stone, and Bishop Norris pronounced the Benediction.

SEDIOUS FLOODS AT TIENTSIN.

The British, Japanese and Italian Concessions at Tientsin are partially under water, while the native city is flooded over. The Japanese Concession resembles Venice, sampans and boats being the only means of getting about. A half-mile gap has been made in the Tientsin-Pukow railway with the object of diverting the vast volume of water for the purpose of saving the Concessions, in which the water is steadily rising. The British Volunteers have been called out to supervise the strengthening of the surrounding walls. The railway to Shan-hai-kwan is broken. Peking-Tientsin communications are still open, but the country on either side is flooded. It is feared that the trouble is the result of the Yellow River piercing its banks and attempting to resume its old course.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

SHANGHAI, September 25th.
The idea of sending troops to Europe has been approved, and therefore Wang Tshieh has visited the French Legation to consult the French Minister in regard to the matter.

FLOODS IN TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is devastated by flood. In places the water is five feet deep. The Governor of Chili has made a breach in the Tsingpo railway in order to release the floods.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, September 25th.

REVIEW OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Tuchun, wearing his military uniform, went to the eastern suburb yesterday in order to inspect the troops who are being sent to the assistance of Hunan. He was accompanied by all the high officers and escorted by a body-guard. These expeditionary troops are called the 1st Army, and comprise eleven regiments. They are commanded by Ma Chai (the River Defence Commissioner), and will depart on the 25th inst. There is a proposal to send a second Army, but owing to shortage of funds this may have to wait some time.

BIRTHDAY GIFTS TO LUK.

Numerous valuable presents, offered to General Luk Wing-ting by the authorities on the occasion of his birthday, have been conveyed by a gunboat to Kwangsi. The General is reported to be proceeding to Kwai Lim for the purpose of inspecting troops.

THE OVERSEAS FORCE.

The local authorities have received a telegram from Peking asking them to supply military equipment for the troops who are to be sent to Europe.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Tong Shui, who has been appointed Minister of Finance to the Southern Government, has agreed to assume office in two months' time. Lui Chung-ngoi, whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointed a few days ago, has been changed into Vice-Minister of Finance and will act as Chief until Tong is ready to discharge his duties.

BRAZIL PRESENTS A BILL TO GERMANY.

The Government of Brazil is suing the German Government for \$1,000,000, representing harbour dues incurred by German ships which have been taking refuge in Brazilian harbours since the war commenced. The claim is unanswerable, and if it is not paid the ships will be seized.

THE WAR.

GERMANS ACTIVE ON ANGLO-FRENCH FRONTS.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED ON LONDON.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY ENEMY POSITIONS.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPELLED.

LONDON, September 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—We drove out raiders from our trenches near La Basséeville.

The enemy's artillery is active on both banks of the Scarpe, south of Lens and north-east of Ypres.

THREE RAIDS REPELLED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—Under cover of this morning's bombardment, two attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux, and a third south of the Arras-Douai Railway were repulsed. The enemy left a number of dead. Another party raided west of La Bassée. One man is missing.

Our patrols have been active on the battle front, and a number of prisoners were brought in. Our aeroplanes were successful yesterday in dropping 157 bombs on billets, huts and aerodromes. Nine German machines were brought down and six were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLE.

A German wireless official message states:—There is an artillery battle of great violence on the coast between South-Holst, Wood and Westhoek, also at Lens and St. Quentin and in several sectors on the Aisne front, in Champagne and Verdun.

THE ALLIES' GRAND ATTACKS.

The *Times* military correspondent says:—March 4th, June 7th, July 21st and September 29th have all been days of grand attacks, well planned, finely executed and completely successful, ejecting the Germans from the strongest positions ever created with heavy loss to the enemy in men, material and moral.

The battle of September 26th was a continuation and completion of that of July 31st. Horrible weather in August and sodden fields in Flanders prevented that battle being fought out to an inevitable conclusion long ago. Now that we have systematised new warfare, guns covering infantry must be moved up before one success can be followed by another and for this fine weather is indispensable.

The main objective of our troops was completely exposed by the fighting on July 31st, and the Germans have since profited by the bad weather to pile up defences and reinforcements to arrest the British advance on the Menin road.

All the more credit is due to the commanders of the troops for not merely overcoming all super-defences in a few hours, but holding all the gains on September 26th in face of repeated and very powerful counter-attacks. Neither a serious attack nor a fault is discoverable in the conduct of this masterly attack.

WASTING GERMAN INFANTRY.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that after the failure of the counter-attack by the enemy's "storm troops" north-east of Langemarck, resulting in a severe repulse, the Germans evidently decided to accept the inevitable and not to waste further infantry against

positions now effectively consolidated. During the last twenty-four hours we carried out small attacks, appreciably improving our new line.

The Menin victory again emphasises the supremacy of the rifle as an offensive weapon, well-directed rifle-fire proving most effective against the concrete machine-gun emplacements. The battle also demonstrated that the pre-war training of the British infantry was eminently sound. Stalking tactics were most successfully employed in more than one instance, a small party of riflemen capturing a pill-box by inserting the muzzles of their rifles in the machine-gun slot and filling the interior with ricocheting bullets.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN UP.

PARIS, September 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was most lively artillery fire on the Aisne.

We repulsed a raid on our outposts north of Bray-Laonnois.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after a bombardment, attacked our trenches north of Bois-le-Chaume on a front of two kilometres. Four battalions, were leading, supported by *Stoßtruppen*, but the attack was broken up by our fire, and the enemy did not reach our lines, except at a few elements in the centre, where fierce hand-to-hand fighting resulted in the ejection of the Germans.

Simultaneously, two secondary attacks north of Bezonvaux and south of Beaumont, respectively, were sanguinarily defeated, our troops leaving their trenches and rushing to meet their assailants.

Two fresh attacks in the afternoon at Bois-le-Chaume only increased the enemy losses.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, September 24th.

A *communiqué* states:—There is violent artillery firing in the region of Bray, Froidefontaine and Hurbise.

A surprise attack at Hurbise failed.

Our fire dispersed reconnoitring parties attempting to reach our lines on the left bank of the Meuse.

There were very intense artillery duels on the right bank during the night in the region of Bois-Fosses and Bois-Chaume.

Enemy aeroplanes last night bombarded north of Bar-le-Duc.

Several bombs fell on a group of German prisoners, two of whom were killed and 17 wounded.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down.

TERRIFIC ANGLO-FRENCH BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, September 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Terrific Anglo-French bombardments are forcing the German High Command to revise his entire tactics of defence on the western front.

A recently captured enemy Army Order, after admitting that the German front lines are regularly battered to pieces by our artillery before the actual battle begins, proceeds:—"The power of the defensive depends upon the possibility of hiding the means of defence. Trenches, shelters, machine-gun emplacements and

batteries, once photographed by Anglo-French airmen, are doomed to certain destruction by their artillery." Therefore an entirely new system of defence was needed, namely, "a zone of defence organised in depth that is extended towards the rear." Such a system of defences is hidden as much as possible from enemy observation, and troops echeloned in depth so that their lines are thin in front and become progressively denser at the rear. This ought to enable us to pass from the defensive to the offensive with troops occupying the more thickly held positions at the rear. The men must abandon their trenches and retire to shell-crater redoubts held by machine-gunners and arranged in depth like squares of the same colour on a chess board. The protective capacity of these

shell-craters will be increased by firing little timbered chambers into their sides and, where possible, connecting one shell crater with another by timbered passages, the essential point being that from above the fortified shell-craters shall be indistinguishable from thousands of surrounding shell-craters.

The importance of the document lies not only in the new tactics prescribed, but is a frank recognition of the effectiveness of our artillery, and especially our airmen. The axiom from which the order starts is that if a thing can be registered by airmen's cameras it will be destroyed. The moral for us is easy to draw.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, September 24th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We occupied enemy positions after a fierce struggle south of Pskov on the high road. Enemy losses are severe. Four hundred corpses were found and the number of prisoners taken was sixty.

A wireless German official message states:—Russian artillery is active north of Baranovitchi and west of Luck.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPELLED.

LONDON, September 24th.

An Italian official message states:—We heavily repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks in the Marmelada region.

Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on Grahovo Railway Station.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI.

ENEMY ROUTED.

ROME, September 25th.

After a hard fight, extending over six hours, an Italian column, on the 20th inst., routed 7,000 enemy riflemen and 800 cavalry with artillery and machine-guns, commanded by Nuri Pasha and other Turks, in the Zanzur region in Southern Tripoli.

The enemy's losses are estimated at 1,600. A quantity of material, all German make, was captured.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Press Bureau announces that airships appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast early this morning.

The raid is still in progress.

No details have yet been received.

LATER.

Aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast in the evening.

They came over at different places in Kent and Essex.

A few followed the Thames and attacked London.

Bombs were dropped at several points.

The casualties so far reported are six killed and about 20 injured.

INVESTITURE.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, September 25th.

His Majesty the King invests a number of recipients of the Order of the British Empire at Buckingham Palace.

As ladies are involved, Her Majesty the Queen is expected to be present.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ROMANIA AND RUSSIA.

ODESSA, September 25th.

M. Mortanu, President of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said that the Roumanian Army was heroically defending Moldavia. The Army looked to the common-sense of the Russian people, and he hoped they would realise that the Russian Army, by ardent co-operation in the defence of the Roumanian front, was defending not only its own territory and the liberties gained by the revolution, but Russia's honour in her undertakings with the Allies, and thus hastening the final victory.

M. Mortanu declared he was confident that despite the heavy trials Roumania would emerge victorious on her own soil.

EARLIER CABLES.

MILITARY POSITION STILL SERIOUS.

PETROGRAD, September 24th.

M. Kerensky is still at Headquarters, as the military situation is regarded as serious.

M. Kerensky, in an Army Order, accepts General Alexeeff's resignation, but places him at the disposal of the Provisional Government in order that his vast military experience will not be lost.

EX-DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ILL.

LONDON, September 24th.

The ex-Dowager Empress is seriously ill.

GERMANY'S ABUSE OF ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

Mr. Lansing has made fresh disclosures of German intrigue. He publishes a report by the Secretary of the American Legation in Bucharest revealing how Germany secretly in the German Legation at Bucharest, after the United States took charge of German affairs, fifty boxes containing a powerful explosive and one box containing anthrax and glanders microbes.

Mr. Lansing also publishes a letter from the Roumanian Foreign Minister corroborating the above, and stating that the explosives and microbes were brought to Roumania by a diplomatic courier while Roumania was still strictly neutral.

LATEST CABLES.

VIOLATION OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.

LONDON, September 25th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the intrigue in Roumania, which is now announced by Mr. Lansing, has been known for some considerable time. It has been exhaustively authenticated that German diplomatic couriers, exempt from supervision, conveyed explosives and bacilli from Brasso in Hungary to the German Legation in Bucharest, where they were buried in a garden and found by the Secretary of the American Legation after Roumania's declaration of war. The packages were addressed to the German Military Attaché, and contained full instructions for the administration of bacilli sufficient to deal with 1,600 horses and cattle, and requesting to report upon its success.

EARLIER CABLES.

A GERMAN COMMENT.

LONDON, September 24th.

In commenting on the Count Bernstorff disclosure of September 21st, the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* says it is most regrettable that the United States has secured, apparently, a whole collection of German diplomatic documents, which it is now exploiting against Germany.

KAISER ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.

The Kaiser is visiting the Roumanian Front.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

PRESS OPINIONS ON ENEMY NOTES.

LONDON, September 24th.

The *Times* is not surprised that the Austro-German replies have disappointed the Vatican. It is indeed asserted that the replies have been totally reconstructed since the fall of Riga. Universal opinion, including that in Germany, is struck by the ostentatious silence upon the Pope's concrete suggestions, excepting his reference to the freedom of the seas. The Allies are anxious for peace, but are immovable in the conviction that negotiations will remain a sham till all the Allied territory is evacuated. We are going to fight till we get our terms.

The *Daily Mail* says that the object of the new German manoeuvres is clear. The enemy fears Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victorious troops, the future appearance of the great American Army, and the application of commercial and economic pressure.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the consensus of editorial opinion in the United States is that the Kaiser's reply is hypocritical. The sentences are designed to cover up German crimes, but it is impossible to consider peace while the present German Government endures.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the *Osservatore Romano* is of the opinion that the replies by the Central Powers leave the way open for discussions. Their acceptance of the Pope's terms is as clear as could be expected in diplomatic documents.

ANOTHER PAPAL EFFORT.

ROME, September 24th.

The Pope proposes, when he has the Allies' Reply, to issue a second Note to belligerents, pointing out the questions on which they are agreed, for instance, disarmament and arbitration, as facilitating an adjustment of secondary problems.

The Vatican especially favours the abolition of conscription, instancing the splendid example before the war of voluntaryism in Great Britain.

TURCO-BULGARIAN REPLIES.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.

A Vienna message says that the Turkish reply to the Pope's Note insists on the maintenance of full sovereignty over Turkish territory.

The Bulgarian Reply supports the principle of nationalities.

AN INVIDIOUS TASK.

LONDON, September 24th.

There is vague talk in the German papers that the Pope intends proposing King Alfonso as arbitrator between the belligerents, but the Spanish monarch is anyhow unlikely to accept the invidious office.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY DENIAL.

LONDON, September 24th.

The Admiralty denies the German allegations that Ostend Cathedral was struck in the recent bombardment, and points out that photographs indicate that a floating dock heeled over and sunk, a workshop in the dockyard was completely demolished, seven others were damaged and a submarine shelter is missing.

MARTIAL LAW IN GREECE.

ATHENS, September 24th.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Provinces of Laconia, Arcadia and Larissa.

The Government has replaced ex-King Constantine's aides-de-camp, who remained with King Alexander, because they were stirring up discontent in the *regime*.

HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), Sept. 24th.

A hurricane has greatly damaged the north side.

The banana crop is badly damaged. Seventy people were injured, but there were no fatalities.

Railways and telegraphs are affected.

ALLEGED PLOTS TO DESTROY AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

SYDNEY, September 24th.

The *Sun* newspaper offers £1,000 for information leading to the detection of alleged German plots to destroy ships bound to and from Australia.

OBITUARY.

SHEIK UL-ISLAM.

CAIRO, September 24th.

The death of the Sheik-ul-Islam, Selim Elbierhi, is announced.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

STRONG DESIRE FOR RUPTURE.

BUENOS AIRES, September 24th.

There is still a strong desire for a rupture with Germany, in view of the fact that Germany did not disapprove of Count Laxburg prior to the revelation.

STRIKERS' VIOLENT ATTITUDE.

A general strike on the railways has begun.

LONDON, September 24th.

A message from Buenos Aires says that the strikers are adopting a violent attitude. Meat-canning for the Allies is interrupted. The public censures the inactivity of the Government and the unpatriotism of the strikers. German influence is suggested.

GERMANY'S APOLOGY.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.

A Berlin message says that Germany, in expressing its regrets to Argentina, said that Count Laxburg's views in the Swedish telegrams were purely personal and did not influence his Government.

SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, September 24th.

Sinn Fein demonstrations took place in Cork and Dublin on Sunday, protesting against the court-martialing and imprisonment of comrades, and alleging that they are being forcibly fed. There were no disorders.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

A SOLEMN OATH.

The following is a copy of a solemn oath that has been transcribed into French, Italian and Russian, which is hoped to circulate all over the world:—

"To mark our horror and disgust of the methods of Germany, since July, 1914, we swear that we will not

(a) knowingly purchase anything made in Germany,

(b) Transact business with or through a German, for 10 years after peace is declared.

"So help us God."

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE HUN.

An article by "C.D.L." written on this subject after a visit to the front, says:—How is the Hun to be punished for all the misery he has brought into the world by his ill-considered plan to rule Europe? It did not require a visit to the front in my case to convince me that the offender must be suitably punished, and in the only way he understands, and that is through his pocket.

No one who had followed the progress of the war since Germany tore up the "Scrap of Paper," invaded Belgium and France and committed the horrible atrocities set out in the Bryce Commission Report, can have any doubt that the German is a scoundrel. As a master he is a bully. As a partner he is never satisfied and happy until he has played the part of the cuckoo and got rid of his partner. A German gentleman is such a rarity that we have failed up to now to meet him. As a nation, they have fallen away in civilization and deserve to be ostracised for many years to come. We have expelled them from our clubs, from our Chambers of Commerce, and are slowly taking over any businesses or interests belonging to Germans. For three years we have done with German goods, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will decide in the interests of the Empire to impose a tariff of at least 50 per cent. on all such goods in future.

In the meantime, we can all individually do our bit by agreeing not to buy German goods, nor to do business with Germans. We can strengthen the hands of our Government and our Allies by signing a declaration, as individuals, so that what ever happens, if our Government fails to exact just reparation, which God forbid, we can show our detestation of Germany in a patriotic and practical way.

We have nothing to lose, as the following figures will show:

	Exports to Germany	Imports from Germany
1910	£27,020,000	£41,829,000
1911	29,293,000	65,220,000
1912	40,282,000	70,048,000
1913	40,677,000	80,411,000

If we sold nothing to Germany—if that country and people were wiped off the map of Europe, and we made all that we have foolishly imported, we should be better off by 40 millions per annum.

By under-cutting, by Government subsidies, and in other ways, Germany has flooded our markets with cheap manufactures. This has kept wages down in Great Britain, whereas in U.S.A., where German cheap goods and others were surcharged a stiff tariff, wages are high. Germany has not bought 40 millions from us because they had any affection for us, but because they could not make these particular articles themselves. We can do without Germany in the future. If the Allies will enter into an understanding not to do business with Germany for ten years after peace is declared; not to allow German ships to enter their ports, and to refuse to parley or confer with her so long as the Hohenzollerns are in power, the end will be materially advanced. The German people would be tolerably practically got rid of their present rulers, otherwise there will be nothing but further bloodshed and hard slavery for them in the future. Our Army is applying pressure on the battlefield. We can apply pressure that the German commercial world will understand and fear, because, as I have said, the Hun is a greedy beast, and his feelings are in his pocket.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

WEATHER REPORT.

September 26th, at 11.50.—No return from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly elsewhere. It remains highest over S. Manchuria. A trough of low pressure now extends from the Japan coast across the Philippines into the Pacific.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.21 inches, against an average of 74.73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast:
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (E. winds, fresh; fair).
Formosa Channel ... (North winds, fresh).
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) ... No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) ... No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

- DAY SIGNALS.
- | Signal. | Symbol. | Meaning. |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| 1.—Red cone. | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. | |
| 2.—Black cone. | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.). | |
| 3.—Black cone. | Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.). | |
| 4.—Black drum. | Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.). | |
| 5.—Black ball. | Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.). | |
| 6.—Double cone. | Gale expected to increase. | |
| 7.—Black cross. | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction). | |

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lyemun.

- NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)
- | |
|-----------------------|
| 1.—White-white-white. |
| 2.—White-green-green. |
| 3.—Green-white-white. |
| 4.—Green-green-white. |
| 5.—White-white-green. |
| 6.—Green-green-green. |
| 7.—Red-green-red. |

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sheau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 4 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning is issued will also be shown.

THE DEPORTATION OF FRENCH WOMEN.

SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

VIVID STORY BY A VICTIM.

The only first-hand account that has yet been obtained of the fearful sufferings of women and girls deported from their homes in Northern France by the Germans is published in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* in the form of a diary kept by one of the victims. The authoress, Mlle. Yvonne X., reveals in the most vivid fashion the torture of body and soul to which she and her companions in exile were subjected by their captors. Beyond affirming that she is a daughter of one of the best bourgeois families in Lille, the *Revue* for obvious reasons does not disclose the writer's identity.

Mlle. Yvonne's first intimation of the barbarous scheme the Germans were about to put into effect was received, she says, on Easter Sunday, when a German soldier observed her. "We'll be requisitioning the little misses pretty soon."

TURN FROM HOME AT NIGHT.

"On the night of Easter Monday," she continues, "they came to our street. We had no warning other than the noise of the soldiers knocking at the doors of houses near us, and the cries of the inhabitants. It was 4 in the morning before they reached our house. Mother, with whom I was sharing a bedroom, sprang out of bed, shrieking. 'They're here! At the same moment our bell rang frantically. Impossible not to open the door. By order of the Military Governor, doors must always be open to the Germans. Mother went downstairs and found herself confronted by seven soldiers of the Sixty-fourth Infantry Regiment. They were all young and seemed exhilarated by the nature of the task they had to carry out. Later on the Lillois learned that all the married men had asked to be excused from this duty, and among the officers gathered in the Café Bellevue there were several duels about it."

"A young Sergeant, with a fatuous air, asked my mother how many persons there were in the house. She told three—herself and her two daughters. 'Show me!' he ordered; but before she had a chance he rushed upstairs and into the room in which I lay in bed."

"You are Mlle. Genevieve," he observed. "No, Yvonne," my mother corrected. "Mademoiselle, get up immediately; the officer will be here in five minutes." Then he turned and went off to my sister's room and started to walk in. My mother pushed him aside and knocked on the door. The man laughed sneeringly at so much respect for a young girl's privacy.

"Ten minutes later the officer arrived accompanied by ten soldiers with bayonets fixed. Outside a military band was playing. The officer seemed ashamed of his job. His gallor attended to a troubled conscience."

"One of our young ladies must follow us immediately to go to the country," he said in a French, "Where?" I exclaimed.

"Silence!" yelled the Sergeant. "I protested vigorously, but the officer interrupted me and said we must make our choice quickly. The soldiers, angry at my protests, insisted it should be I who should go. The officer marked my name with blue chalk on his list, and said: 'You can take thirty kilos (sixty-six pounds) of baggage. You will also take a spoon, a fork, a glass and a blanket. You have twenty minutes to get ready. The soldiers will wait, and if you're not ready they will carry you off forcibly.'"

"He went away, and the soldiers immediately began urging me to hurry. Finally the terrible moment of parting came. I didn't know where I was going, what I would have to do, when I should return, whether I should ever see my mother and sister again. Yet our leave-taking was a simple one. Mother blessed me and said: 'Be brave, my child. Try to help those about you.' We embraced one another and separated without tears. We were resolved not to weep in front of those jeering Germans."

"ACH! A BEAUTY!"

"I followed one of the soldiers. The streets were deserted and at each corner sentries were posted. At one turning I caught sight of a confused mass of soldiers and civilians. At another point I was forced to make my way through an entire company of the Sixty-fourth Regiment amid sneering or insulting jests. 'Ach! You've trapped a beauty!' they shouted to my conductor."

"I was finally taken to a court, where several other girls and women were assembled. We waited a long time in the humid cold preceding the dawn. I talked with the young girl alongside me. She was a chamber-maid, and informed me that most of the others were servants removed from houses in the Place de Tourcoing."

"After an hour an officer on horseback appeared and ordered us to march. Surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, we marched away to a big hall in which were hundreds of captive girls, scarcely more than children, women of all classes. We were told that no minors were to be taken, but I saw a great many whom I knew were not over eighteen and others looked still younger."

"Toward 8 in the morning we were re-formed into line. I got into line with Mlle. de V., whom I knew; her maid and the chamber-maid with whom I had chatted before. We decided to stick together. Fatigued by the weight of the baggage we had to carry, we staggered along through the Rue Colbert to the Place Catinat, where we took the train for the railroad station. Parents, relatives and friends were gathered on the sidewalk looking anxiously for their loved ones, among the crowd of slaves. The soldiers would not let them come anywhere near us, however. I was so cold and tired I think I should have fainted if we had had to walk further."

"A VULGAR CAD."

"In the station they put us in the freight sheds. We were 600 at least."

Our courage in not weeping surprised the sentinels. 'It's funny they're not sad, these girls,' they said to one another. Nevertheless some of my companions, in the hope of obtaining freedom, asked to see the surgeon. No matter what serious illness they might claim to be suffering from, the surgeon merely replied: 'Country air will do you good. It was 9 in the morning and we were informed we wouldn't leave Lille until 5 in the afternoon.'

"I myself was torn between conflicting desires. Remembering what my mother had said, I felt I ought not to abandon my sisters in misery if I could aid them in any way. Still, I didn't want to let myself be deported without some protest; that I considered I owed myself and my family. I went to Capt. T., who was the typical figure of a vulgar cad. Red in the face and in a frenzy of fury, he rushed about bullying men and women, soldiers and civilians alike. I caught him, fortunately, between two spasms of rage, when he was more tranquil. I demanded to know by what right I was being abducted. He glanced at my identity card, favoured me with an insulting leer, and said, 'I can do nothing for you whatever,' and turned away."

APPREHENSIVE OF WORSE FATE.

"At 5 o'clock we were put into the train, presumably headed for the Ardennes. With mock obsequiousness Captain T. waved me and the three girls with whom I was grouped into a cattle car in which was marked in chalk, 'Eighteen women.' There were no steps into the car, so we were hoisted up into it roughly by soldiers, who packed twenty-four of us, including four men—for there were men among the deportees—into space insufficient for the eighteen for which it was intended. Three soldiers of the Sixty-fourth mounted guard over us, and one of them, who understood a little French, translated our remarks to his curious comrades."

"When one of the younger girls began to sob he said: 'We couldn't do otherwise; it's orders. Don't cry; things are worse in Germany.'"

"I am thirty years old and not a child. Therefore, sooner than my younger fellow prisoners, I realised the kind of dangers to which we were exposed. It wasn't long before all our thoughts began to be concentrated on these perils, and suddenly one cried: 'They say it is not really to work in the fields that they have taken us!' I determined to be ready for death in preference to a worse fate."

A MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Mlle. Yvonne then describes the arrival of the train at a village in the Ardennes at 2 the next morning. The captives had had nothing to eat or drink save what they had brought with them since leaving home twenty-four hours before. German officers, who came in automobile from Vervins, separated the women on the train from the handful of men, the latter being sent off to work in a nearby factory. The women were left standing in the road outside the station, surrounded by a curious group of peasants and German soldiers, none of whom seemed to have any idea of what was going on."

"Hours passed and still we waited. My God, but I was weary! Suddenly there came a frightful rumour. There was to be a medical inspection. By bribing soldiers we learned the details. We were to be taken, one by one, completely divested of clothing, before a German surgeon! The purpose of this I couldn't ascertain, but the most ghastly theories were advanced. I spoke to the Frenchman who was acting as mayor of the village."

"Is there no way of escaping this shameful indignity?"

"He made a gesture of powerlessness, and replied: 'The Germans are masters here, Mademoiselle. Whatever their will may be, we must submit.'"

"I was overcome. For the first time since my departure from home I wept. Then I pulled myself together, and with my three comrades questioned one of the women who had already undergone the inspection. She said it was terrible, that the excuse was we should have to sleep two in a bed, and that two individuals had already been marked as medically suspect."

"The atrocities of the captives were such that the surgeon was obliged to modify the brutality of his examination. My turn came toward the end, at about noon, and by that time it was no longer necessary to completely divest oneself of one's clothing. It was nevertheless a revolting performance, as barbarous as anything the Germans have conceived, I believe."

Mlle. Yvonne and her companions were eventually sent to a neighbouring village, where they arrived late in the afternoon, after a sleepless night, very scanty rations and no opportunity to wash themselves after their painful journey. They were assigned to a cottage unoccupied for two years and full of dirt and dust. The residents of the village gave them a cold reception. It wasn't until several days later that they learned the reason for this. The Germans, "by a refinement of malice," had said, "These are women of evil life." A woman in the village, Mme. D., finally agreed to supply the captives with food. She also volunteered to go to the Kommandatur to learn what they were supposed to do. There she was informed that the commandant was away and that there was no need of the girls until his return."

"The villagers were quite capable of doing all the work necessary in the community," the diary continues. "It was evidence that in their deportations of young girls the Germans were not impelled by necessity. They merely sought to impose a new Calvary on the civil populations; they hoped to foment a revolt which they would have brutally suppressed. The Lillois will never forget this phrase, so often heard uttered by German officers: 'What must we do to drive them to desperation?'"

Mlle. Yvonne describes as follows the arrival of other captives from Lille:

"Regardless of the state in which they found themselves, they were treated in the most outrageous manner by the"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NELSONS IN THE MAKING.

A LESSON IN DISCIPLINE.

Five forty-five a.m. The sun peeping through the windows of the long bungalow-dormitory gives cheerful greeting to two long rows of beds—one on each side of the building—whose occupants are enjoying the deep, sweet sleep of early boyhood. For a room tenanted wholly by lads of an age at which tidiness is not instinctive in the youthful mind this apartment has an unusual air of neatness."

The counterpart of each cot (that is what they really are) bears the occupant's initials, and among the peaceful slumbers under these modest coverings are more than one scion of royalty, as well as many cadets of noble houses."

Sharp at six the cadet-captain jumps out of bed and begins rousing his fellows. A cadet-captain is the greatest martinet in existence. Compared with him Sully or "Old Fritz" were easy-going masters. Because he has shown capacity for command, command has been entrusted to him, and thought it were sleep of a boy he is the sternest of disciplinarians."

"One!" he counts sharply, striking a gong, and out of bed spring the boys. "Two!" calls the cadet-captain, and again the gong boom. Away rush the boys through a door at the lower end of the dormitory. One hears a mighty splash as they tumble into the plunge bath. Another thud on the gong and they come hurrying back to their bedsides. There, by means of his time-table, the cadet-captain takes them through the routine of dressing, minutely and quickly."

"Clean teeth," he directs, and tooth-brushes are furiously plied. "Prayers," and each boy drops promptly on his knees beside his bed. Meanwhile, the cadet-captain keeps his eye roving keenly over them all and prods up the laggards with sharp admonitions."

"Now, Smith, be swifter," "Jones, you are falling behind the gong," and so on. The cadet-captain's duty is to have them all properly dressed and out of the dormitory in a given time, and he intends to do so. He can manage it himself, why not they also? Down on their knees, Smith and other delinquents struggle wildly with refractory clothing, wondering why it is that ties will not knot properly and buttons prove so troublesome. These problems may be more in their minds at the moment than their prayers are. Heaven may overlook omissions made by the small boy in a hurry; cadet-captains do not."

After this fashion are the "sucking Nelsons" of the British Navy taught smartness and discipline. And that, too, without any respect to persons. Naval cadet colleges are quite democratic in this particular."

Germans. One young girl was in bed gravely ill. She was dragged into the street, bed and all, put aboard the train on her bed, and then on the train. Now she is at death's door. In Lille terror reigns. Parents have gone insane over the loss of their daughters. There was one girl who was suddenly driven mad and fled through the streets in her nightgown, pursued by German soldiers. I have heard only one humorous note. At the station a peddler cried: 'Buy the official account of the great Lille victory; 1,800 prisoners without the loss of a single man!'

"Our nerves were constantly on edge," Mlle. Yvonne says of her stay in the village. "That is easily explainable. At our door the Germans posted a placard reading, 'Six women.' Thus every passer-by knew who was in the house. Soldiers came in and 'investigated' us. Once when I was alone two of them forced their way in and tried to begin what they called a 'firt.' Fortunately Mme. D— arrived at that moment and drove them off."

MIXED WITH WOMEN OF THE STREETS.

"On one occasion we were summoned to the Kommandatur for an inspection, along with a group of newly-arrived deportees. We were shocked to find they were all women of the streets. That was really too much, for these unfortunates didn't even have the decency to behave in a quiet manner. They laughed loudly and joked with the soldiers in the coarsest language."

"Among the others were two women heavy with child. A gardener insisted upon enrolling them to work in his garden, and only an outburst of all the others prevented his abominable demands. "Many of them emerged from the medical inspection, which had evidently been come even more painful, in a hysterical state. Three young girls were sobbing bitterly. When I asked what was the matter, they could reply only: 'They marked us as 'Good for everything. There have been too many pitiful stories told before young girls since the invasion for them not to have understood the significance of these words. For instance, they are well aware of a fact of which in France one is ignorant, namely—that when a woman has been violated by a German and a child has been born, the child, if a son, is sent into Germany to be brought up as a future soldier, whereas if she is a daughter she remains with her mother.'"

FREE AT LAST.

Mlle. Yvonne and her companions were treated with favouritism, compared with the treatment accorded other deportees, she says. In one village three young women who refused to work in the fields were three times stood against a wall and obliged to face a firing squad. Each time the cartridges fired at them were blank. In most villages prostitutes and honest women were deliberately mixed and obliged to sleep in the same beds. Frequently several men and one or two girls were lodged in the same house, and in other places women were obliged to take soldiers fresh Verdun as boarders."

Finally, for reasons which are as yet unknown to Mlle. Yvonne, the order arrived for her and a few of her companions to be sent back to Lille. She was among the first forty-eight, out of 6,000 deportees, to return to her home. There are still several thousand enduring in various parts of the North of France and Belgium the odious slavery to which she was subjected."

POSSIBILITIES OF SALVAGE.

BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR RAISING SUBMARINED SHIPS.

Some hundreds of merchant ships, torpedoed by German submarines during the three years of war, are now lying with their various cargoes at the bottom of the sea, says *The London Observer*. Must they lie there forever, or can they be refloated, as Germany is reported to have refloated, and taken into Antwerp harbour, the German Lloyd steamer *Gauesum*, which was sunk at the beginning of the war in the Scheldt?

The question was put to one of the best authorities on salvage, and his reply was that in many cases, if the labour were available, they, or at any rate their cargoes, could certainly be salvaged. His conviction was strengthened by many examples of salvage in pre-war times.

There was the \$2,000,000 in specie that was recovered from the P. & O. liner which went down in the channel off Beachy Head, and the \$500,000 worth of copper taken in twelve fathoms of water in the Azores. As to ships themselves that have been salvaged, he recalled the French transport (wrecked on a rock) which lay for six months under water and was able to steam away in less than three weeks after the wreck raised to the surface. There is this famous case, also, to mention, but no other, of the *Miner*, a remarkable example of ship surgery, which was stranded on rocks, had to have the forward end cut off by dynamite, and a new part joined to the old, and is now, after twenty years' wear, practically as good as ever."

UNDER SEA PRESERVATION.

The fact is that neither ships nor cargoes, except perishable materials and food-stuffs, deteriorate very much under water. The chief damage that a ship suffers is when she is only half submerged and the engines at low tide are left to dry in the wind. Usually, when a vessel that has been wrecked is being refloated, a barrel of oil is poured on the surface of the water in order to leave a deposit over the machinery. Repairs are quickly effected, and sections torn by rock or shattered by torpedo present no great difficulty in the work of salvage, for they can be completely re-placed."

Valuable as are the ships themselves that now lie at the bottom of the sea, the cargoes of cotton, rubber, wool, Manchester goods, iron goods, machinery, and so on are considered to be more valuable still. The question is, Can they be recovered? In many cases, yes, they can," this authority repeated, "but at the present time it is all a matter of labour, and there is not labour to be had. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred you require divers and divers, like other men, specialize in their work. A man accustomed to handling cargoes under water is worth four men who are diving for building piers and dock walls. There are few, if any, salvage divers left. What salvage labour and machinery there has been taken by the Admiralty, who have appointed a special adviser, and are doing, it is believed, a great deal of valuable work."

"Nothing, therefore, can be done except what the Admiralty is doing until the end of the war. Then there will be possibilities for salvage work on a considerable scale, both in the North Sea and in some parts of the Channel. The North Sea is sufficiently shallow for diving for cargoes, but there would be no chance of salvaging vessels that are covered by more than eight or ten feet of water, because at a greater depth than this the decks will not stand the pressure. There are, however, a good many ships sunk in comparatively shallow water, which could be raised now if there were the men and the plant to do it."

"There is no reason to suppose," it was added, "that Germany is better equipped for this work than we are. On the contrary, the best equipped salvage association in the world is that in Liverpool. Some of the German companies have more steamers, but they have not so large an amount of machinery. When the time is ripe, therefore, there is every reason to suppose that this country will salvage its own ships and their cargoes."

GIRL CLERKS' SHOCK.

WOMAN WHO OBJECTED TO MORE PAY.

A meeting of 300 Government women clerks, held at the Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, recently to demand higher wages and the same war bonus as men, had a surprise."

The meeting was on the point of deciding unanimously to send its grievances to the Prime Minister when a strong-looking woman, wearing a large picture hat and a handsome gown, intervened. "I don't know what all you women have got to grumble at," she declared. "It seems to me that the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, instead of promoting this meeting, might very well devote itself to teaching the members how to spend their money."

"The only things I see them buy are blue glass earrings and face cream. (A Voice: 'I've never bought a ha'porth of powder in my life.') Instead of collecting here and talking like a lot of Suffragettes (shouts and booing)—you should depend upon the principle that efficient women will get as much as efficient men—a shout. "How much do you earn?"—and not demand high wages for unskilled girls. You are trying to take advantage of the fact that the men are away, fighting and dying for you."

"No! no!" was shouted from all parts of the room. A dozen women and girls rose in opposition. But the interrupter walked out, the girls' anger subsided, and they adopted their resolutions calling on the Government for just scales of pay and an end of the discrimination between men and women so far as war bonus is concerned."

NAVAL STRATEGY.

NEW FIRST LORD ON HIS DUTIES.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed his constituents at Cambridge recently. It was, he said, his first public speech.

After a reference to his association with Sir Douglas Haig's Staff, he remarked:—What I saw in France gave me my determination that nothing mattered but to go on with the war to the end. To one who has spent months in France, who has witnessed the wreckage of the most malicious retreat in the history of the world, with its wanton ravishing of the country and villages, one feels that the sole thing that matters is to go on with the war. I do not know that I have any hate in my composition, but I am convinced that we have got to destroy the German military power (cheers), and if that we and our Allies are doing more now to destroy that power by advancing as fast as we can by railways and roads to carry the traffic. Sir Douglas Haig has often said to me, "If the people at home would only understand that it is no good scaling off what we have taken—that an advance of a thousand yards may mean more than a 15-mile advance"—as it did at Vimy Ridge, for example. (Cheers.)

The destruction of the German Army is what matters, and it is going on daily. Their moral is going very fast. I do not think we are within sight of the end of the war, but you have got to go on; you cannot stop now. Any peace we could get to-day is no good at all. The German military power has got to be broken before we can get a peace worth having.

When I went to the Admiralty I thought I knew all about the deeds of the Navy, but I didn't. I have now seen the records and reports—something that you cannot put into the papers. The officers of the Navy are the bravest of men but they say, "Please don't tell all our exploits at sea," and you have not to go far to seek the reason. Remember Captain Erratt: If we revealed deeds many of which would send a thrill down your backs, and gave the whereabouts of the exploits, those officers and ships would be marked, and don't ask for information that might injure the men. It's not fair to them.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Sir Eric Geddes stated that the Army was completely confident, and that the confidence of the Army was only matched by that of the Grand Fleet. The difference between the Army and the Navy (he resumed) is that while there is someone to fight on land, there is only someone under the sea for the Navy. You know how difficult it is to catch a mole in your garden. That is similar to what we have to deal with. The German fleet has not the least intention of coming out, so don't be impatient with the Navy. Its enterprise and courage pass all words. When its story is told some day it will surpass in heroism and daring and ingenuity, and wonder the tales of Captain Maryatt.

The Army and Navy ask, Will the general public let us down? If I may judge by Cambridge I have a good answer—the general public will not let them down. There are people who say we should have guns ready all round the coast, and aeroplanes waiting for the enemy. Where are they to come from? From France, where the aeroplanes are the eyes of the Army, and where they can save more lives in a day than they could save here in months! Don't ask them from France.

Then they say build more. Well, build more, and you get fewer tanks—they both require internal combustion engines. Everything has got to be balanced, let the public realize that all the time they are trying to work on the best balance of our limited resources. Current criticism is a sign of what is becoming apparent in all belligerent countries—war weariness and war nerves—and it is the country which holds its nerves longest that is going to win the war. Let us rise above war weariness and nerves. We shall win, as we are bound to win and can't help winning, but we shall not do it by fault-finding with each other. (Heard, hear.)

Perhaps you expected me to make a statement on the submarine position. In the first place, do not think I have been long enough First Lord to be able to make a statement with the consideration that I feel should be given to the matter. The Prime Minister, with his greater knowledge and authority, has recently made a statement, and I will leave it at that. The submarine danger, or menace, or campaign, is of course serious, but it can be overcome, and I honestly believe that it will be overcome (cheers) if we face the difficulty as we have faced the other devilish inventions of the Germans; but it may be, as the Prime Minister said, that we may not find an exact and complete antidote before the country is asked to make sacrifices. We have not yet made sacrifices comparable with the sacrifices that are being made by other countries, and when the time comes I know that the people of the United Kingdom will accept these sacrifices in the proper spirit. (Cheers.)

FIRST LORD'S DUTIES.

You may ask: How do I view the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty? The last thing that he should do is to interfere in naval strategy. (Loud cheers.) My time in France has taught me that it is better to leave the tactics and strategy to the professional soldier and sailor, and I intend to do so. But it is my duty to know what the Sea Lords are proposing to do to get through the material and resources at the disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they have enough or should have more, and in every possible way, so far as a civilian can, to help them in their war work, which, as I understand it, is made up of men, munitions, and movement. They all mean money, and we have got to conserve our money, not only in the Government departments but in our homes and private affairs.

Sir Eric remarked that it was stated that he was once a railway porter. "It is true," he said, "and I am very proud of it."

PORTUGAL IN THE FIELD.

A TRIUMPH OF DOGGED EFFORT.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AT LISBON.]

Our First Division has been in possession of its sector with entire responsibility for its defence since the night of the 15th inst. The First Brigade of this same division has already had the responsibility for the half of this sector since the 30th of May last—Senhor Norton de Matos, Portuguese Minister of War.

June 15th, 1917, is likely to be a historic day for Portugal. It represents a high honour for her Army. It is a tribute no less to her Minister of War and to her Government. The effort which the country has been called upon to make has been great, and the response has been great. Two years ago the country's best and bravest, dogged, persistent effort and solid uphill work the above telegram covers not all the Portuguese themselves realize, and outside the country it will be hard indeed to understand. But Portugal won her first victory when in January she landed her first contingent in France. That was a victory over the worst of all foes—over scepticism, timidity, and irresolution at home, and a bewildering maze of political and party cross-currents of which the average Englishman can form but a faint idea. That the will of the nation was loyal from the first to England and the Allies is true. But for active participation in the war Portugal was not prepared. That she is so to-day is the work of the Republic and its leaders.

The truth is that when Dr. Afonso Costa handed to President Azevedo his written declaration of policy on January 15th, 1916, beginning:—"It is well for the Republic that we should voluntarily engage to take part in the European War beside England," many sincere and loyal Portuguese were prepared to agree with the opinion of the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, who, specially summoned by President Azevedo, said that it was his sincere opinion that, as a consequence of our African expeditions, it would be completely impossible to send any forces to Europe, however great might be the good will and the competence of all the Ministers. Nor was that opinion held alone by Portuguese; it was shared by many of the best-informed English in Lisbon. This, too, was before the advent to power of General Pimenta de Castro, whose policy was just as decidedly against any policy of intervention in the war as that of Dr. Afonso Costa was for it.

TWO DIFFICULT YEARS.

Two years have passed, years not merely of preparation, as in Great Britain and France, but of constant struggle with opposing currents. And now the First Portuguese Division has taken possession of its own sector beside the Armies of England and of France. It has repulsed repeated German attacks. It has won for itself the high commendation of the Commanders of the Allied Armies. That which was deemed impossible has been done. The Army is a national Army in far more than name. In it all parties and all classes are represented. Belief in British good faith lives on here, in spite of German slander, and has formed no small factor in the nation's ready response to the call to arms. Portugal trusts Great Britain and the British alliance.

But if there be unity of purpose "at the front," the same cannot be claimed for all the politicians at home. In the question of Portugal's intervention in the war the Government policy has now won general support, or acquiescence; not so the Government. Its enemies, both open and undeclared, are many. The task which it is called upon to face is such as to demand the united strength of the nation. The Ministry is exclusively democratic, but this is solely in consequence of the refusal of the other parties to enter the Cabinet. The Evolutionist Party has loyally given its support in Parliament. The Unionist leader, Dr. Brito Camacho, and his party and Press have been unrelenting in their opposition. This is to be regretted. Honest difference of opinion and divergence in policy are understandable, but what in peace may be salutary in war may mean a serious danger. All that divides the nation to-day weakens its power, and never had it more need for strength. In every country to-day the worst enemy of sound government and of the Allies is faction. Neither the nation nor the Republic is strong enough to dispense with the loyal support of those capable of rendering real and relevant service.

FOOD AND COAL.

In the short period of its existence—the Government has done much. Faced at once by a series of grave crises, occasioned by the simultaneous shortage of supplies of food, coal, and raw materials, it dealt with the more promptitude and energy. Order was rapidly re-established after the disturbances in May. Decrees dealing with bread and cereals are aimed apparently at really remedying and not merely shelving the question of the food supply of the city. Steps, too, have been taken to settle the coal crisis and that of raw materials and exports. In spite of the attempts of its enemies to foment divisions in the party and in Parliament the Government has given evidence of cohesion, capacity, and the will to work. Meantime the creation of new parties, both Monarchist and Republican, and the reorganization of those already existing, would appear to point to increasing division rather than union. Fortunately, however, the "rally" has been already sounded by some of the newspapers. It is to be hoped that it will be responded to.

FIGHTING IN HOLLOW MOUNTAINS.

[BY HAMILTON FYFE.]

Over and over again I was asked by Italian officers: "How does our front compare with other fronts?" I told them that it is impossible to institute comparisons between objects essentially dissimilar. The only major front which has anything in common with the Italian is the Carpathians. But the Carpathians are not mountains like the Alps. They are hills.

I myself cannot imagine any form of warfare more difficult than that which our Allies are carrying on from the Adriatic right round to the frontier which divides Italy from Switzerland. How can I make you understand the character, the difficulties of this warfare? A friend of mine in the Trentino said the mountains were each organised for fighting like ships. That stuck in my mind. It is an apt analogy. Let us see how it works out.

I came in the heat of the afternoon to a mountain which lay backing in a veil of haze. There was nothing to distinguish it from the ordinary run of mountains except that there were a great many roads and paths cutting up and across its grey-green sides. That told me it was a fortified mountain. The energy of the Italian engineers in pushing roads everywhere reminds me of that draughtsman of the variety stage whose drawings, made in a magic lantern, are reproduced stroke by stroke upon the screen. As his lines travel with measured rapidity over the white sheet, so I seem to see the Italian roads running here, there, and everywhere, leading up to the front. Often light railways are laid as well. A proof that Italy is prepared to go on as long as may be necessary. Take it together with the systematic rebuilding of ruined houses, and it is not earnest also that our Allies mean to keep what they have won.

Up one of the new-made roads our motor-car climbs. We pass long lines of huts for the men, horse lines, mule lines, lorry parks, ammunition dumps, masses of stores. We are on the back of the mountain. This is the lower part of the slope, the fore-edge, the hold. The motor-car stops. We get out and walk up. We enter a tunnel, blasted in the solid rock. We walk for several hundred yards. It is like walking through a mine gallery. We have acetylene lamps to light our footsteps, which bring us to a rock chamber where there are four square openings to the light. Behind each opening is a gun. We have walked right through the mountain. These openings face the enemy's. They are just like the cannon portholes in an old wooden man-of-war. This mountain and any number of other mountains have been turned into fortresses. They are no longer solid. They are hollow. You can walk about inside them. The compressed-air drill and the dynamite cartridge have done their work well. On through tunnels and past more port-holes. The batteries are not very busy to-day. There is an artillery duel going on not far off. The sound of it is tossed to and fro among the summits. Echo keeps up an uneasy rumble. But here the guns are taking it easy. The only sounds of war close by are mysterious muffled explosions, which we hear above our heads. Under the effect, but they are only mines going off to displace more rock. Now we will go up to the top of the mountain and visit the observation-post, the coming tower.

While we were burrowing a storm has drifted over. We grope among clouds. Soaking rain blots out the view. We button our waterproofs tight round our necks. "It won't last," my officer-guide prophesies, and he is right. By the time we are on the top the Trentino mountain mass like herds of clear-washed and sparkling sheep. Over there is the broad plateau of Asiago, so hotly fought for. Down below we see plainly shattered Arsiero, with its big paper-factory in ruins. The village of Asiago (Ass-yah-go) was a favourite summer-time resort, a peaceful, healthful spot. Now it is ruins alone. Up there on a mountain frowning at us across a deep gulf are the Austrians in their "ship." All around these anchored vessels stand and bombard one another.

II.

It is hard to believe these fortress-mountains could ever be stormed. Yet the Italian troops storm them. Come with me to another part of the front, up a still higher mountain; come and see a "ship" which was boarded and made a prize. The way is long and varied. First we motor up an entrancing valley on a new-made road, narrow for our big Army car and with hairpin turns in it which bring our back wheels creepily near the precipice. Then we ascend in five "Telefericas," one after the other. The last brings us to the eternal snows. It is comforting to warm oneself with a cup of coffee beside the stove in an Alpine officer's hut. "We mustn't delay, though," he tells us. "The dogs are ready."

Short, sharp barks greet us as we come out. The sleighs with their three dogs each are waiting on the edge of an immense glacier, mostly covered with snow. Off we go downhill at a capital pace. Uphill is another story. The dogs pant and whine. We get out and walk. So for an hour and a half over the glacier. If you dropped anything through one of its shelves, it would fall some eight hundred feet. A man falling through would be "chilled meat" for ever: the ice would prevent decay. So hot are we under the morning sun that the prospect sounds quite refreshing! We have left the dogs behind now and are tramping on. Soon our destination is before us. It is a "horn" of snow-covered mountain, steep and high, captured by Alpine troops in one of their latest pushes. How they wriggled and scrambled successfully up its slopes under fire is hard to imagine. Success, swift and striking, was theirs, however, and the fortified height whence the Austrians had peeped daily the approach to the Italian trenches was captured and firmly held.

Trenches of ice, tunnels through the snow, a long communication "boyau" with solid snow walls. It sounds like (Continued at foot of next column.)

MORE AEROPLANES!

HOW MANY HOPES TO WIN THE WAR.

BY HENRY DE HALSALLE.
(Author of "Degenerate Germany.")

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the German mind in non-military matters, we must grant that the Teuton is anything but sound asleep in the devilish arts of war.

The Zeppelin, according to the German Kaiser, would eventually conquer Europe; it was an engine of death, capable not only of terrorising but of subduing the population of half the world; and such was the opinion of the late Count Zeppelin. Neither of these persons saw that the genius of Britain and France would have an answer to the giant gasbag. Ever the German under-rates everything that is not German. But the Zeppelin menace to this country is a thing of the past. That multitudinous aerial fleet which was to reduce London and the great towns of Britain to ashes (including, of course, the inhabitants) will never come. Germany is building no more Zeppelins—just now. Instead she is concentrating on aeroplanes of a much improved pattern. Why? I will tell you.

I am no alarmist. At this critical period of the war I maintain that the alarmist deserves the severest form of punishment, not to say hanging. I cannot, of course, in these columns, state openly the source of my information; but I can say this: it comes indirectly from Germany, and from a certain highly placed official there who is not in the habit of letting his tongue wag idly. The official I speak of realises, as most Teutons realise nowadays, that the Zeppelin is doomed, so far as regards its military use anyway. He also realises only too well that the last aeroplane raid on London was highly "successful," considering the number of "planes" employed. That raid, in Berlin, is looked upon as merely experimental. As an "experiment" it greatly satisfied the Wilhelmstrasse; it has satisfied the German people, who believe that a vast fleet of aeroplanes raining bombs, first on London and then on other of our cities, will win for the Vaterland a speedy and conclusive victory.

LET US BE PREPARED.

If, say, fifteen aeroplanes can do such and such an amount of damage to British life and property, what can a raid by fifty, a hundred, or a thousand accomplish? This is the question that Berliners are asking one another to-day, and this is the question which is receiving more than due attention from the German Government. "Let us send a thousand aeroplanes over London," said the Cologne Gazette a few days ago; "let us set England ablaze from end to end." Knowing so well the "effectiveness" of the pious, penceful German I can hear those words echoing throughout the German Empire: "Let us set England ablaze from end to end."

For, mind you, we are face to face with a very grave danger. If Germany sets to work assiduously to turn out aeroplanes in vast numbers (and there is no reason to suppose that she is incapable of the task), we have a pretty problem to face. Suppose that fifty German aeroplanes visited London to-night: have we an adequate aerial force ready to meet them? I said fifty only; but suppose a hundred came, nay, five hundred—have we looked ahead and provided for such a contingency? I fail to see from any official statement that the Government are awake to this probability; I say "probability" because I am convinced that wholesale air raids by aeroplanes will be Germany's next card. That she will continue her barbaric and ruthless methods in some form is certain. The submarine campaign is apparently in the initial stages of ultimate defeat. That being so, we may look to drawing the fangs of that grim menace within a reasonable period. But let us look and provide for Germany's next move, which (although it is dangerous to enter the realms of prophecy) I maintain will be in the air, in the manner I have stated, and before very long. We must build more aeroplanes. What we cannot build ourselves we must obtain elsewhere. But more aeroplanes we must have, not singly but in battalions. I repeat that Germany's next move will be an aeroplane raid on a large scale—very likely on London. Are we prepared to meet it? Shall we be prepared to meet another still more formidable; and yet another? These are the contingencies we must provide for. It is in the air that Germany has made up her mind she will win the war—and in England, and Russia, it will be in England, the object of Germany's direct hatred. Let us be prepared.—Daily Mail.

a fantastic Wells romance. Yet all of it true. These eyes have seen. And from the trench, looking over the snow parapet, we mark plainly the Austrians line, with its frequent redoubts, each protected by a fan of wire entanglements. In the sunshine the snowscape sparkles. The blue sky is exhilarating. But think of it in winter, when snowstorms last for days and only the dogs can find the track by which all food and all ammunition must reach the man in the firing-line.

III.

What the Italians do on the tops of the mountains can only be believed by those who see the fruit of their toil. I stayed at one camp, 7,500 feet up, in a perfectly equipped little hospital, hot and cold water, hot pipes, up-to-date operating room, everything. At another hut, village, nearly 8,000 feet, I was entertained in a cleverly decorated room (paintings in black and white by a soldier), where the meals were not below but well above sea-level form. Yet transport here presents difficulties which nobody on the western front has thought of even in nightmare. All day and all night the wire-rope "Telefericas" are swinging materials upwards. The dogs-sleights are at work no matter what the weather may be, and the A.S.C. men carrying burdens are dotted black against the snow. These hollowed-out mountains, these positions above the snow-line, will be the most sensational among all my memories of the war.

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OVER-AGE MEN FOR HOME DEFENCE.

LORD FRENCH'S APPEAL.

Lord French, speaking at Ilford recently, appealed to men physically fit and over the military age to join the "A" section of the Volunteers for home defence. The intention of the Government in re-establishing the Volunteers, he said, and the use to which it was intended to put them, were simply to provide efficient home defence in case of invasion; and, inasmuch as all men of military age were required at the front, it was expected that this duty of home defence would be undertaken by men who were over that age, but were still sound and fit in body and mind to take their share in this work. Surely it must be a satisfaction to such men when they contemplated the terrible destruction which the war had brought and was still bringing upon the flower of the youth of this country, to feel that, whilst their young friends and relatives were thus sacrificing all for their country, they, at any rate, were doing all in their power to keep that country free from the horror and humiliation which we should all feel were the enemy ever to plant his feet on British territory. They were not asked to go out of the country in any circumstances whatever. They were not even asked to leave their homes or the districts in which they lived. They were asked only to enrol for this service and to spare a few of their leisure hours in preparing and fitting themselves as efficiently as possible.

The Volunteer Force to-day consisted of four classifications—"A," "B," "C," and "D." "A" men were those had fully taken the obligation to serve as Volunteers till the end of the war and to render themselves efficient by attending the authorized number of drills and passing the recognized tests. "B" men were mostly composed of those who were under military age but were exempt from service for the present as munition workers, miners, or for other causes. They were liable to be withdrawn from the Volunteer Force and sent abroad almost at any moment. The "C" class were boys under military age; and the "D" class were those who had taken no obligation at all and could leave the Force at two days' notice. The men who could be absolutely counted upon for the defence of this country were these "A" men, and one could make no efficient plan for the defence of this country in case of invasion unless one could count with certainty upon the number available at the moment. He wanted them to do their utmost to make every available man join the Volunteers, and make that addition of strength really effective by inducing all men who were in the "D" class service as "A" men.

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Hongkong, 23rd September 1917. [1070]

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MANILA

HAIPHONG

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th September, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Nemuro	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Hakodate	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Tokyo	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Kobe	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Oshima	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Naha	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Ishijima	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Bonin Is.	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Hankow	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Ichang	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Kiangsu	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Hangchow	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Taihou	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Yokohama	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Manila	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
San Francisco	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
London	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Paris	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Bombay	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Calcutta	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Madras	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Colombo	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Singapore	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Penang	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Malacca	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Sumatra	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Batavia	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Sourabaya	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Medan	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Belawan	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b
Labuan	6 a.	30.15	86	86	NNE	1	b

E. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew (wet), or rain, snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew (wet), or rain, snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew (wet).
7. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 26th.

Day	at 2 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.15	30.15
Temperature	86	86	86
Humidity	86	86	86
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	1	1	1
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0	0	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th September to 2nd October.

Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Wed.	25	4 44	8 9	10 44	4 1
Thurs.	26	5 31	7 1	11 31	1 7
Fri.	27	6 18	6 0	12 18	3 8
Satur.	28	7 05	5 5	1 05	3 8
Sun.	29	7 52	5 5	1 52	3 8
Mon.	30	8 39	5 5	2 39	3 8
Tues.	1	9 26	5 5	3 26	3 8

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 26.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 28th Sept., at Noon.
"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.

* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain — will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th September.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified cargo.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	at	at	at
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if sailing about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SINABA MARU	MONDAY, 8th
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,	Capt. Higo	Oct., at Noon.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and	YOKOHAMA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 24th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Tada	Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE... ..

SHANGHAI, KOBE and	HIRANO MARU	THURSDAY, 2th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Fraser	16000, Sept., at 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU	SATURDAY, 10th
	Capt. Komatsubara	11500, Oct., at 11 A.M.

KOBE... ..

	BOMBAY MARU	FRIDAY, 5th
	Capt. Kawai	8000, Oct.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA...	JINSEN MARU	MONDAY, 1st
	Capt. Saito	8000, Oct.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
and IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,000 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti,
Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00, TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

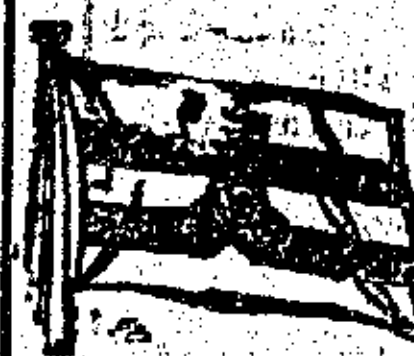
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS-PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.
"CANADA MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY, 12th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pacific Coast ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Pacific Coast ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tempal, Keelung and Amoy, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOHEU MARU"	THURSDAY, 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be free.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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